

# PULLMAN PORTERS CAN'T EXIST ON THEIR WAGES

Tips Are Absolutely Essential to Enable Them to Meet Expenses.

## ANTI-TIPPING LAW FATAL

Sleeping-Car Employees Tell Federal Commission How They Eke Out Existence Through Aid of Generous Passengers.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Pullman sleeping car porters went on the witness stand today before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations and told what the tipping system meant to them.

It means bread and butter, they said. They couldn't pay expenses on the road with their salaries, to say nothing of buying coats and maintaining families, they testified.

A statement was made that Pullman car conductors do not consider it dishonest to "knock down" on seat sales enough to pay their expenses on the road. These average \$39 a month. The witness who made this statement was H. H. Sawell, of Chicago, a former conductor.

Tom S. Gresham, a porter who has worked on a sleeper running out of St. Louis for twenty-one years, said his salary was \$42 a month.

"What do you make in tips?" asked Chairman Walsh, of the commission.

"About \$75 a month," replied Gresham.

"Altogether you get about \$117 a month," calculated the chairman.

G. H. Sylvester, of New York, a porter on the Twentieth-Century Limited of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road, said his salary was \$27.50 a month and tips averaged about \$77 a month. He has been on the present run for thirteen years. His train leaves New York in the afternoon and arrives in Chicago the next morning, and under the rules he is not permitted to sleep except during the lay-over.

"But don't let any of them tell you they don't sleep," he said, with a grin. "I don't mean that we go to bed, but we nod. All the superintendents here know that."

"But doesn't the spotter catch you when you nod?"

"I never do so until everybody is asleep."

Commissioner O'Connor asked what would be the effect if Congress passed an anti-tipping law.

"Why, the porters would simply quit. They couldn't live on \$27.50 a month. We would tell the company we couldn't live on the wages."

"But suppose wages were not raised?"

"Well, I want to tell you that if the porters were getting nothing but wages and a passenger with \$2 in his clothes got on, he wouldn't be safe."

## WOMEN'S PRESENCE BLOCKS INQUIRY

(Continued from First Page.)

be continually under police surveillance.

Further questioned by Mr. Pollard, witness said he had seen Goode once in the segregated district. "It was in the summer of 1912," he pursued, "and Mr. Goode and a friend of mine had gone into a house in Mayo Street."

They were making considerable of a fuss in there. I believe my friend was making most of the racket. Anyway, I went in and brought my friend out and started him on his way home."

## SAW WELL ENTER HOUSE ON SECOND STREET

City Attorney Pollard: "Why didn't you arrest him? Why didn't you arrest either of them?"

Sweet: "I didn't think they were drunk enough for that."

Asked by Mr. Pollard if he had ever seen Commissioner Well in the segregated district, he replied: "No, not in the district, but I have seen him several times go in or come out of a house in Second Street and another house downtown."

Policeman E. H. Galbraith, eight years on the force, took the witness chair. Responding to Mr. Pollard's queries, he said he had seen Well come out of the Coles house once, on August 11, 1911.

"How do you know that date?" he was asked.

"I put it down."

"When you see other people coming in and going out of houses do you put it down?"

"No."

"What was the particular reason in this case?"

"There was no special reason. I just put it down," concluded the witness.

## CROWD DISAPPOINTED IN GOLDSBY'S TESTIMONY

Patrolman S. T. Goldsby was called and sworn. The hum of comment from the spectators in the crowded room denoted great expectations. Goldsby proved to be another disappointment.

Attorney Pollard took him in hand. He has been twelve years on the force, and is commonly credited with having given much information to the Vice Commission while the inquiry by that body into vice conditions in Richmond was in progress.

Replying to Mr. Pollard's questions, he corroborated in the main the testimony of Chief Warner with reference to the visit of Commissioner Goode to the chief's office, when the commissioner seemed peeved over the fact that the police had been after "Aunt Mary's" place on First Street. He repeated that the commissioner had scolded them for molesting the woman; that the chief had retorted: "Mr. Goode, you have no right to interfere with these policemen."

Further questioned, he said he had "pulled" a house on Main Street, and that Mr. Goode, commenting upon that incident, had said to him: "I think the police are showing poor judgment."

Witness said his reply was: "I am sorry if I have made a mistake, but I believe I was working within my authority."

## SAYS WELL SPOKE TO HIM ABOUT THE COLES HOUSE

Councilman Ferguson asked: "Did you call the chief's attention to that?"

"I told the chief," Goldsby replied. "Is it the habit of the police to report a thing like that to the chief?"

Mr. Ferguson demanded: "It should be, I suppose," witness answered.

Asked if he had ever seen Goode, Well or McCarthy in the segregated district, he said: "I can not recall that I ever did. I can't be positive. I may have seen one or another of them pass through the district at some time."

He said Commissioner Well had spoken to him about the Coles house, saying that "old stagers went there, and he might see there himself." Witness acknowledged that Well spoke in a jocular way. "He spoke like he was

joking while he was talking, and I passed on," said Goldsby.

"How about Mr. McCarthy?" questioned Mr. Pollard. "Did he ever say anything to you about a Mattie Lee in Mayo Street?"

## MCCARTHY OBJECTED TO GIRLS ON THE STREETS

"I think that he said to me once, 'Are you fellows noticing what is going on around there?' I would like to say here that on one or two occasions Mr. McCarthy has pointed out to me young girls he didn't think should be running around the street. He told me they ought to be looked after. I must say I thought well of him for that—what he said about these young girls running around."

Mr. Well, in 1911, called my attention to a house on Fourteenth Street. He said he thought there was something wrong there. Shortly after that the house was pulled.

Attorney David Meade White, counsel for the Social Service Federation, called to question witness regarding remarks made by Mr. Goode, such as "The police are showing poor judgment," when Attorney Smith objected.

"We want to know," persisted Mr. White, "whether you would have arrested an ordinary citizen if he had made a remark like that; whether you would not have taken him in for interfering with you?"

## WOULD HAVE REGARDED REMARK AS INTERFERENCE

"Mr. Smith again objected. The commission finally voted to admit the question."

Goldsby replied: "If a citizen had done that, I think ordinarily, I would have regarded it as interference."

Asked by Mr. Pollard if he had not been aware that liquor was sold in the segregated district, witness replied that he believed it because he had frequently seen beer unloaded at the doors of the houses.

Mr. Pollard wanted to know why witness had not arrested the women on the information he had. Witness replied that he thought others had the same information that he had about those places; he had no orders to make arrests, so he let the places alone.

Chiefly examined by the attorneys, witness said he had never seen any of the three accused commissioners visit any of the houses in the district. He further admitted that he did not take seriously what Commissioner Well said to him about the Coles house. He said he preferred to take it as a joke, although he thought Mr. Well might be serious.

## GOODE OBJECTED TO LOADING PATROL IN MAIN STREET

Under a fire of questions from Mr. Smith, Goldsby admitted that when Commissioner Goode requested him not to load the patrol wagon in Main Street, after raiding a suspected rooming-house, Goode had given as his reason for wanting the wagon loaded in the alley that the patrol blocked traffic in Main Street. That was the reason when Goode told him the police were using bad judgment. It was on Saturday night, when traffic was brisk in that section.

F. A. Campolonicio, six years on the force, followed Goldsby in the chair. Witness said he had done special duty in 1912, looking after disorderly houses and young street walkers. He repeated the story told by other witnesses preceding him about Goode's suit to the chief of Police Warner. He said he had never seen any of the "Police Commissioners enter a house of ill-fame in the segregated district or outside."

## WELL TOLD OFFICERS JOCTULARLY TO KEEP AWAY FROM HOUSE

He told of encountering Commissioner Well by chance while he was walking along with Goldsby. Well said to them in a jocular way, saying: "Now, see here, if I catch you out there on Second Street, d—d if I don't kill you." This statement provoked a loud outburst of laughter from the crowd in the courtroom. "Well, with

that," witness continued, "I said to Goldsby, 'Come on, let's get away from here.' And we went. I didn't go round there any more. It was two weeks after that when I was removed from that special duty."

Captain George W. Epps, forty-two years in the department, and a police captain since 1901, gave unimportant testimony. His story was corroborative of Chief Warner's testimony regarding the visit of Mr. Goode to the chief's office. His testimony differed with that of preceding witnesses with regard to the question of whether Goode had related the story of his visit to the two citizens who accompanied Mr. Goode laughing at him for scolding the police. He had remained in the office only a few minutes after Mr. Goode's arrival. Nothing he had heard Mr. Goode say had the effect of making him desist in his duty.

## EPIS WANTS TO TELL ABOUT CANVASS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

Mr. Smith asked Captain Epps regarding a canvass of the neighborhood of "Aunt Mary's" to ascertain whether neighbors of the woman objected to her presence. Attorney Pollard objected, and the question was ruled out as improper. Captain Epps gave notice that he wanted to be set straight on that matter, and that later on he would ask to be heard.

Captain A. S. Wright, of the Third District, was witness No. 7. His testimony was a repetition of the familiar recital of Goode's visit to Warner's office.

Then came Policeman C. E. Tucker, who flatly contradicted Detective Sergeant Kregel. Tucker said Detective Sergeant Whitely was not drunk, as Kregel testified, the night of the "eggman" incident. He said Kregel pulled his pistol and thrust it against the stomach of the man they had arrested as a suspect, although the prisoner was making no attempt to defend himself. He was not resisting arrest. If Whitely drank anything that night witness never noticed it.

Witness told of meeting Commissioner Goode once in the segregated district, making no attempt to defend himself. He was not resisting arrest. If Whitely drank anything that night witness never noticed it.

Patrolman P. R. Akers and A. B. Duke gave unimportant testimony. At 11 o'clock the investigating body adjourned to meet again Friday night at 8.

## CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Farmers of Varina District Organize and Elect Officers.

A co-operative organization of farmers was perfected at a meeting of a number of farmers of the Laurel Hill section of Henrico County in Varina District, at the residence of D. E. Fortna Monday night. Officers were elected as follows: D. J. Machinina, president; D. E. Fortna, vice-president; David Fortna, Jr., secretary; R. H. Nestor, Jr., treasurer. A committee on constitution and by-laws, consisting of D. J. Machinina, Otto Sawdosky and W. J. Hill was appointed to report at the next meeting. The members will endeavor to co-operate in the sale of their products and in the purchase of seeds, fertilizers and other supplies.

## GERMAN EMBASSY FILES COMPLAINT

(Continued from First Page.)

the sacrifices of human lives, but both British ships and neutral passengers on board ships were warned against and in time not to cross the war zone. Responsibility rests, therefore, with the British government, which, contrary to international law, inaugurated commercial war against Germany, and, contrary to international law, has caused merchant ships to offer armed resistance."

## FIRE ALARM FROM TRAVELERS' BUILDING

A small fire in the cleaners' room of the Travelers' Building at 2:30 o'clock this morning took Fire Chief Joyce, with Chief Raffo and a number of pieces of apparatus, to the scene. The fire started in one of the lockers, according to Watchman G. W. Hanley, who discovered it. The watchman endeavored to extinguish the blaze with chemicals, but discovered that the tanks were not filled. No water could be secured through the building's hose, and the alarm was then sounded. The firemen extinguished the blaze before it spread from the room. But little damage was done.

## LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY

Professor Alexander Smith, of Columbia University, will deliver a lecture in the University College of Medicine on Friday night, under the auspices of the Virginia Chemists' Club, on "The Teaching of Live Chemistry." Dr. Smith is a Scotchman by birth. He studied at Munich, Germany, and afterwards became professor of chemistry at Wabash College, later taking a position with the University of Chicago, where he was also dean of the junior colleges. In 1911 he resigned to become professor and director of the department of chemistry at Columbia University.

Dr. Smith is well known in Richmond, several chemists here having studied under him. He married Miss Sara Bowles, of Memphis, Tenn., who is related to prominent people in Richmond, and he has a summer home near here. He is the author of several textbooks on chemistry, which are widely used in all English-speaking countries.

This will be the second popular scientific lecture offered by the Virginia Chemists' Club to the Richmond public. Dr. Carl Alsborg, the successor to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in the United States Bureau of Chemistry, having lectured here to a large audience about a month ago.

The Virginia Chemists' Club is now an applicant for a Virginia section of the American Chemical Society, of which Professor Smith is past president. This society is the largest chemical society in the world, having more than 6,000 members.

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## NUNS MAKE ESCAPE

Aided by Mexican Officer, They Come to New York in Steamer.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, April 6.—Bound for Barcelona, Spain, six nuns who had escaped from Mexico arrived here today on the Manuel Calvo, on which they had voyaged in the steerage from Vera Cruz. One of the party, Simona Nieto, the mother superior, said that the nuns, sixty in number, and belonging to the order known as "The Servants of Mercy," barricaded themselves in the convent early in March, and remained there to keep from outlaws. The sisters said they were aided in escaping by Ramon Caracas, a lieutenant in the Mexican army, who came to the convent and guided them to Vera Cruz, all of them being in disguise. The sisters said that they had but a small amount of money, and would proceed home at once.

## CHICAGO REPUBLICANS CARRY ALL BEFORE THEM

(Continued from First Page.)

wife, who is a direct descendant of the Carrolls, campaigned with him. She accompanied her husband to meetings and electioneered for him on all sides. Other candidates nominated to-day were for city comptroller and both branches of the City Council. Interest-

ing contests were made in several of the wards for seats in the Council.

## JAMESTOWN ELECTIONS

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 6.—The entire Republican ticket was elected at to-day's city election, including three supervisors, six aldermen and minor city officers.

## 8c—SHIRTS—8c

Va. Laundry Offices

## MARATHON

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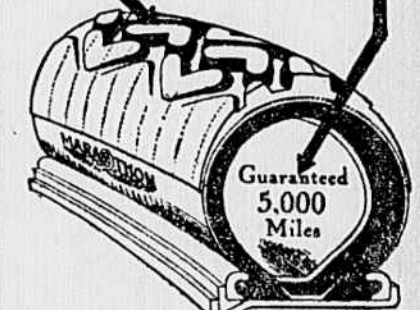
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# Capt. McCarthy Makes a Startling Statement

(From the Stenographic Report of the Hearing Before the Administrative Board, March 30, 1915, on the Gas Lease)

Mr. Sands: "The idea, then, is to let the City Attorney and your Administrative Board—"

Mr. McCarthy: "Wait a minute! How many thousands of people in Richmond do you think capable of voting on the question of whether the Gas Works shall be leased or not?"

Mr. Sands: "On the broad proposition, I think anybody is—any citizen of Richmond."

Mr. McCarthy: "That's enough!"

Mr. Sands: "The works have been here some sixty-two years, and go into every home in town. I have that confidence in the intelligence of the average man. I believe he knows whether he wants a change or not."

Mr. McCarthy: "I DON'T AGREE WITH YOU!"

## THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE CITIZENS OF RICHMOND WHO ARE ON RECORD AS FAVORING A REFERENDUM ON THE GAS LEASE:

B. M. ANDERSON,  
J. R. ANDERSON, JR.,  
W. W. APPLGAR, JR.,  
WM. M. ARCHER,  
W. W. ARCHER,  
A. L. ADAMSON,  
H. S. BINSWANGER,  
HUGH S. BIRD,  
J. H. BROWN,  
LEROY E. BROWN,  
GEORGE BRYAN,  
D. O. BRIDGES,  
C. W. BRADLEY,  
J. M. BOOKER,  
P. G. BLANCHARD,  
D. M. BLAIR,  
MAYO M. BINFORD,  
SAM'L W. BIGGER,  
H. MCG. BIGGER,  
E. C. BERKLEY,  
S. L. BENEDICT,  
ROBT. C. BAYLISS,  
M. D. CRUMP,  
G. PEYTON CRAIGHILL,  
HEATH O. OLARKE,  
E. O. CALDWELL,  
C. P. CADOT,  
J. T. W. CURTIS,  
JOHN CURRIE,

GEO. W. CUMMINGS,  
R. C. CRUMP,  
W. O. CRENSHAW,  
W. M. COLEMAN,  
ARTHUR E. CHAPMAN,  
C. P. CARTER,  
DR. CHAS. V. CARRINGTON,  
IRVING O. CAMPBELL,  
FRED. R. DAPPRICH,  
O. C. DU VAL,  
ROBT. W. DODSON,  
F. W. DIGGS,  
J. L. de TREVILLE,  
GROVER C. DULA,  
R. P. ENGLISH,  
P. L. EZEKIEL,  
E. N. EZEKIEL,  
DR. N. THOMAS EMMETT,  
A. R. ELLERSON,  
S. H. ELLERSON,  
J. B. ELAM,  
A. E. EDWARDS,  
H. O. FRIERSON,  
CHAS. E. FRIEND,  
G. J. FREEDLEY,  
DR. A. G. FRANKLIN,  
JAS. P. FOX,  
H. O. FOSTER,  
P. J. FLIPPEN,

ERNEST W. FARLEY,  
R. W. GUNN,  
B. R. GUNST,  
E. W. GRICE,  
A. S. GRESHAM,  
A. M. GOVER,  
W. L. GORDON,  
SETH GAYLE,  
O. C. GARY,  
THOS. W. GARDNER,  
R. O. O. GARDNER,  
J. P. GALLAGHER,  
DR. P. W. HOWELL,  
E. H. HOWE,  
JOHN HOWARD,  
F. I. HOUGH,  
H. S. HOTCHKISS,  
DR. J. SHELTON HORSELEY,  
W. W. HARDWICKE,  
J. O. HOLDEN,  
L. P. HOBGOOD,  
W. E. HIGFIELD,  
JOHN J. HICKEY,  
H. H. HESTLEY,  
DR. I. J. HAYNE,  
JOHN S. HAW,  
WM. A. HASKINS,  
H. L. HARVEY,  
H. W. HALL,

A. STEWART JONES,  
A. SELDEN JONES,  
L. H. JOHNSON,  
A. L. JERVEY,  
L. H. JENKINS,  
CARTER ASHTON JENKINS,  
ROBT. M. KENT,  
PETER KRUG,  
H. H. KEETON,  
J. S. LYTHGOE,  
A. M. LYONS, JR.,  
FRED. N. LORRAINE,  
E. M. LONG,  
ARTHUR LEVY,  
P. A. LESTER,  
D. H. LEAKE,  
FRED. N. LUTZ,  
JOHN LANDSTREET,  
G. W. PULLEN,  
R. G. PRATT,  
R. L. POWERS,  
ALLEN POTTS,  
M. B. PORTER,

L. W. RYLAND,  
M. T. RUFFIN,  
E. LORRAINE RUFFIN,  
H. W. ROUNTREE,  
J. T. ROBINSON,  
MARK S. RICHESON,  
O. E. RICHARDSON,  
G. L. REID,  
WILLIAM T. REED,  
P. L. REED,  
R. H. STOLTZ,  
W. I. STOCKTON,  
E. B. STUART,  
L. B. STERN,  
P. M. SMITH,  
T. OLAGETT SKINNER,  
L. B. SIMMS,  
G. T. SHARER,  
OLIVER J. SANDS,  
OWSLEY SANDERS,  
JOHN TYLER,